

Shultz Back in Israel With Lebanon Accord

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Lebanese government Wednesday approved a U.S.-mediated plan for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz immediately flew here in the hope of winning Israel's consent on the proposed agreement.

Mr. Shultz refused to predict whether his weeklong exercise in shuttle diplomacy was on the verge of success. But the mood among U.S. officials accompanying him was optimistic, and there was expectation that the drive to win a Lebanon-Israeli accord might be concluded by Thursday.

"I can't see how either side can say no to this and then defend its position," a senior U.S. official said as Mr. Shultz left Beirut after two days of marathon talks with representatives of the Lebanese president, Amin Gemayel.

Mr. Shultz, speaking with reporters in Beirut, stated: "We have an explicit and clear idea of the position of the government of Lebanon. Our plan now is to return to Israel and to present this material to the government of Israel and have their reaction."

After arriving here in the late afternoon, the secretary plunged into talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens.

Details about what was contained in the draft agreement carried by Mr. Shultz remained secret. But U.S. sources said it was "an amalgam" of proposals given by Israel to Mr. Shultz earlier in the week. Lebanese ideas that the secretary believes are acceptable to Israel and "bridging compromises" suggested by Mr. Shultz to cover remaining points of dispute.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said the main emphasis in this latest draft is on resolving disagreements about the security arrangements in southern Lebanon.

'Hitler Diary' Acknowledges Hess's Mission

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAMBURG — Adolf Hitler not only knew about Rudolf Hess's parachute jump into Scotland in a quest for an early peace with Britain, but also planned his reaction depending on the outcome, according to the latest installment of the Nazi dictator's purported diaries.

The authenticity of the diaries, said to have been flown out of Berlin in the waning hours of World War II, has been challenged by numerous experts.

Stern, the West German magazine that discovered the purported diaries, has agreed to an independent examination of the documents by American and European experts.

In a statement released Tuesday, Stern said it would "immediately offer independent experts from West Germany, Switzerland and the United States the opportunity to look at the original material." Stern refused to disclose the names of any of the experts it planned to consult.

Hugh Trevor-Roper, a British historian, reversed his original opinion that the documents were authentic, while a colleague, David Irving, who first attacked the diaries as obvious fakes, later said he thought they were genuine.

Stern says Hitler discussed the flight in which Hess was to seek peace with Britain before the invasion of the Soviet Union. The magazine, in an issue to appear Thursday, said Hitler wrote about the following options:

"1. Should the mission succeed and Hess is successful, he acted in agreement with me."

"2. If Hess is arrested in England as a spy, then he informed me some time ago about his plan, but I rejected it."

"3. Should his mission fail completely, I declare Hess acted in a fit of delusion."

After the mission failed and Hess was arrested, Hitler decided to go with the third option, the magazine said.

The magazine printed excerpts from a volume that Hitler allegedly marked "The Hess Case" in black ink. The report said the volume ends with Hitler's signature and the date, May 16, 1941, six days after Hess made his jump.

Stern says that Hess proposed the plan to Hitler in 1939 and that after a radio speech by Winston Churchill on Aug. 8, 1939, accusing Hitler of warmongering, the dictator wrote:

"When I read yesterday's speech of this Churchill, I immediately knew who the greatest poisoner is in London. Now I can understand Hess, who thinks we must circumvent Churchill or neutralize him."

Hess, Hitler's deputy, bailed out of a Messerschmitt 110 fighter May 10, 1941, and announced that he was a special peace envoy from Hitler. He was imprisoned, and Hitler denounced him as a lunatic. Taken to Nuremberg for trial after the war, Hess was convicted of war crimes and sentenced to life in prison.

Now 89, he is the only remaining inmate at Spandau prison in West Berlin. The Soviet Union, which shares responsibility for guarding him, along with the United States, Britain and France, has refused appeals for clemency.

In Angola, Unexpected Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

and documentation specialist who acted as spokesman for the group.

According to both UNITA and the prisoners, the guerrillas had occupied the town by mid-morning. Most of the government troops had fled into the bush, leaving about 30 dead. A dozen government troops and militiamen were captured. Casualties among the guerrillas were light and only one was killed.

The Czechs and Portuguese remained hidden in their homes and saw little actual combat. "But it was quite horrifying," Mr. Ivan said, "particularly for the women and children. We could tell by the firing that we were surrounded.

Our houses were shot to pieces and we were very fortunate to have emerged without a scratch."

According to the prisoners, they had been aware that security conditions were precarious, but the government in Luanda, the capital

had guaranteed that there was no danger.

The guerrillas then moved through the town in captured jeeps collecting the foreigners. "They were very correct," Mr. Ivan said. "They shook hands with us, told us who they were and then said that we would be taken into the nearby mountains. There was no brutality."

Before leaving, the UNITA forces destroyed all facilities that could be of economic or military use to the government: the mill's heavy machinery, the hydroelectric plant, power lines, three bridges, railroad switches, a locomotive and 36 trucks. Accompanied by more than 1,200 regular UNITA troops, commandos and local guerrillas, the prisoners started on their long trek shortly before noon.

It was only when we reached the nearby mountains that we were told we would be taken to this

place," Mr. Ivan said. "It was very difficult for us all. We had to travel mainly by night. We were also in constant fear of being attacked by the government forces. Many of us got blisters, diarrhea and malaria.

... Some of the women had to be carried on stretchers when they got weak. While the younger children were carried by porters."

Dr. Rony Brauman, president of Médecins Sans Frontières, an organization of French doctors that provides care for the victims of combat in the Third World, examined the prisoners.

... Apart from physical exhaustion, high blood pressure among five of them and tendinitis in one," Dr. Brauman said, "they are all in surprisingly good health. And as far as I can judge from their reports, it also seems that there are no serious health cases among the prisoners still making their way to the base."

In the first month, the progress of the prisoners was seriously hampered by rains, government military interdiction tactics and food shortages. Some supplies, such as powdered milk, sugar and canned meat, had been taken from the town, but the diet consisted mainly of foul, a type of grits made from maize and other cereals, and beans. Occasionally, the guerrillas were able to supplement the diet with fresh antelope meat. The days were hot and humid and the nights cold.

At first, various parts of the long, straggling column were attacked by MiG jets and helicopters. According to UNITA estimates, about 6,000 Cuban and Angolan troops had been sent to block the escape. Several times, the guerrillas were forced to double back completely to avoid ambushes and, on one occasion, even swing north in a wide arc past the provincial capital of Huambo.

To facilitate progression and reduce the danger of being spotted from the air, the guerrillas divided the column into three separate groups.

After only two weeks, the Cuban army, which maintain 30,000 to 40,000 troops in Angola, withdrew their forces, possibly the result of appeals by the Czech government to Luanda not to take any action that might endanger the lives of the hostages. The Angolans, however,

have continued to pursue the column with military attacks as recently as April 27.

"People have got to realize that we are involved in a civil war," Mr. Savimbi said. "If captured in an attack or ambush, then I am afraid we shall have to detain them."



Alexander Ivan

reached the safe zones. The Portuguese will also be freed, he said, because UNITA has "no quarrel with the Lisbon government."

UNITA sources say, however, that it might take three or four more weeks before the remaining two columns arrive.

As for the 28 Czech men, Mr. Savimbi has offered to exchange most of them for captured UNITA leaders and other political prisoners held in government jails. Another group would be exchanged for seven British mercenaries imprisoned by the Angolan government.

Mr. Savimbi has proposed to exchange one of the Czechs, a doctor, for a French pediatrician, Philippe Augoyard, who is serving an eight-year prison term in Afghanistan on charges of espionage.

So far reaction by the French government, which has been involved in its own negotiations with Moscow, has been cool. A spokesman at the Czech Embassy in Paris said this week that his government was exploring a variety of means for negotiating the prisoners' release.

Mr. Savimbi maintained that his movement has no policy of taking hostages but said he considered the Czechs part of the establishment to further Soviet intentions in Africa.

He further warned that UNITA could not assume responsibility for foreign technicians and businessmen, which also include American, British and French nationals, working in the war zones.

"People have got to realize that we are involved in a civil war," Mr. Savimbi said. "If captured in an attack or ambush, then I am afraid we shall have to detain them."

U.S. Steps Up Military Aid To Rebels in Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 1)

Standing with Washington for a six-year, \$3.2-billion aid package.

Soviet officials said recently that China had reduced its support for the Afghan guerrillas, but administration officials said those assertions conflict with their information.

Saudi Arabia and Egypt are also said to be involved in covert support for the guerrillas. Iran is also reported to be providing a limited amount of arms to Shiite Moslems in Afghanistan.

Told that Soviet officials said in March that the United States had stepped up the arms flow to the insurgents, a senior administration official responded, "Good, I'm glad they're feeling it."

According to this official and others, Mr. Reagan's decision came after months of haggling within the administration over what to do.

A political appointee in the administration said: "I couldn't believe that after all we had said about helping the guerrillas and being tough on the Russians, we weren't really doing much to help. It was outrageous."

An administration expert said the restraints were largely in deference to Pakistani leaders, who had

expressed concern about being too exposed. The Pakistanis were said to be particularly concerned about doing things that could provoke a Soviet strike against guerrilla staging areas in Pakistan.

Officials said Mr. Reagan was still committed to a negotiated settlement and was supporting efforts by the United Nations undersecretary-general, Diego Cordovez, in Geneva. The Geneva talks are primarily between the Soviet Union and Pakistan. Political representatives of the Afghan insurgents and of Iran are also kept informed.

The official Soviet position, stated most recently by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, in an interview in April with the West German magazine *Der Spiegel*, is "As soon as outside interference in the affairs of Afghanistan has been terminated and the nonassertion of such interference guaranteed, we shall withdraw our troops."

Moscow is also seeking an Afghan government that will remain under its control and have a pro-Soviet foreign policy.

There are deep doubts among administration experts about gaining the necessary unity among the Afghan insurgents for a settlement, let alone the basis for a coalition government.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Pertini Dissolves Parliament

ROME (AP) — President Sandro Pertini dissolved parliament Wednesday, clearing the way for early general elections in June, as demanded by Italy's Socialists.

It was the fourth parliament in a row to be dissolved before the end of its five-year term. The government crisis arose after the Socialists, hoping to pick up major gains in early voting, withdrew their support from Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's four-party coalition.

That led the resignation last Friday of Mr. Fanfani's government, Italy's 43rd since World War II, after only five months in office.

Finnish Parties Agree on Cabinet

HELSINKI (AP) — Four leading political parties reached agreement Wednesday on cabinet posts in Finland's new center-left coalition. The government will be sworn in Friday.

The coalition of the Social Democratic Party, Center Party, People's Party and Rural Party will be headed by the incumbent prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, head of the Social Democrats. The Social Democrats will get eight ministries in the new coalition, the Center Party five, and the People's Party and Rural Party two each.

Socialists Back Portugal Coalition

LISBON (Reuters) — A sounding of members of the Portuguese Socialist Party showed that a majority favor a government coalition with the outgoing Social Democrats, party sources said Wednesday.

The Socialists failed to win an absolute majority in last week's election, and their leader, Mário Soares, who has firmly rejected overtures from the Communist Party for a partnership, said he hoped to start negotiations with the Social Democrats next week.

The leader of the Social Democrats, António Capucho, said Tuesday that the programs of the two parties were not incompatible. Some sections of his party strongly opposed an agreement with the Socialists.

France to Press University Reform

PARIS (Reuters) — The French minister of education, Alain Savary, Wednesday said that a controversial program of university reforms would go before the legislature this month despite strikes and protests by students.

The students fear the changes will increase state control of education and restrict academic freedom by switching the emphasis of courses to professional training. The government wants to make higher education more responsive to the job market.

Students at Paris universities, which have spearheaded the nationwide protests, plan another big demonstration Thursday. University teachers have also threatened to strike in opposition to the changes.

Tito's Death Is Commemorated

BELGRADE (UPI) — Yugoslavia commemorated the third anniversary of Tito's death Wednesday with pledges by the collective leadership to honor his policy of independence and nonalignment.

"After Tito — Tito," said the daily newspaper *Borba*, the organ of the Communist-led Socialist Alliance organization. "This motto was born in an explosion of grief, from our hearts, with force of a pledge. It was a clear response to all well- and ill-intentioned prophets about the fate of this country without Tito — and today not only is that not outdated, but it has become a revolutionary maxim."

Activity came to a standstill throughout the country of 22.4 million for one minute at 3:05 P.M., the time when Tito died in a Ljubljana hospital at the age of 87.

Venice Mayor Proposes Entry Fee

VENICE (AP) — The Socialist mayor of Venice on Wednesday proposed to charge the city an entry fee, requiring tourists to buy tickets before they are admitted.

"It is now time that we start talking about it," Mayor Mario Rigo told the Rome daily newspaper *La Repubblica*. "Today Venice is seen for free, and that is no longer possible," the newspaper quoted him as saying. About 15 million tourists visited Venice last year.

Mr. Rigo's plan calls for a 5,000-lire (\$3.45) or 10,000 lire ticket that would permit a tourist to enter the city, use its public transit system and visit its museums. The plan would need the approval of the city council and possibly the regional government.

2 Swiss to Be Charged With Fraud

ZURICH (AP) — Prosecutor Armin Felber said Wednesday he would formally indict two Swiss businessmen for fraud in a deal in which Saideh Tabatabai, a former vice prime minister of Iran, paid 90 million Swiss francs (\$43.4 million) for 50 American tanks that existed solely on paper.

The deal was concluded in 1981 when Mr. Tabatabai headed an Iranian office in London, according to prosecution documents. The two Swiss were paid the 90 million francs as an advance after producing a forged bill of lading. The prosecution said investigators have recovered most of the money and given it back to Iran but \$17 million is still missing.

Mr. Tabatabai, an in-law of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was sentenced to a three-year jail term in January for smuggling opium into West Germany but was able to return to Iran under diplomatic immunity.

Tigre Hostages May Be Held Weeks

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Guerrillas fighting the Ethiopian government have spoken of plans to hold 10 foreign aid workers whom they abducted last month for between three and six weeks, a senior official of one of the aid organizations involved said Wednesday.

Hugh Mackay, overseas director of the Save the Children Fund, a British charity, said by telephone from Addis Ababa that he had this impression after meeting officials of the Tigre Peoples Liberation Front last week in the Sudan.

BRIEFS

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Free on Cabinet

Portuguese Coalition

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Entry Fee

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Struggle

U.S. Catholic Bishops Ratify Strong Stand Against Nuclear Arms

By Kenneth A. Briggs
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — By a resounding margin, the Roman Catholic bishops of the United States have ratified a broad-ranging pastoral letter that denounces nuclear war and calls upon Catholics to help rid the world of nuclear weapons.

The vote Tuesday in favor of the revised third draft of the letter was 238-9. The text of the final 150-page document is to be made available later this week.

"We speak as pastores, not politicians," the bishops say in their conclusion to the letter, adding, "The Challenge of Peace: God's Promise and Our Response."

"The nuclear age is an era of moral as well as physical dangers," it says. "We are the first generation since Genesis with the power to virtually destroy God's creation. We cannot remain silent in the face of such dangers."

Referring to their response to this danger, they say: "In simple terms, we are saying that good ends, defending one's country, protecting freedom, etc., cannot justify immoral means, the use of weapons which kill indiscriminately and threaten whole societies. We feel that our world and nation are headed in the wrong direction."

"The whole world," they continue, "must summon the moral courage and technical means to say 'No' to arms race which robs the poor and the vulnerable; and 'No' to the moral danger of a nuclear age which places before humankind indefensible choices of constant terror or surrender."

In nearly two years of preparation, the five-member drafting committee, headed by Cardinal Joseph L. Bernardin, the archbishop of Chicago, processed hundreds of thus far.

A recent statement on the same subject by West German bishops, for example, took a much more cautious approach.

The American bishops' governing conviction is that nuclear war is immoral and that the arms race must be reversed.

Both Britain and France repeated earlier rejections to including their nuclear forces in the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva, which are to resume May 17.

The new Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, offered, in a speech Tuesday night to reduce Soviet medium-range nuclear forces in Europe to the number of missiles and warheads wielded by Britain and France.

As officials sought to understand the ambiguities of Mr. Andropov's proposal, the British Foreign Office gave a typical reaction.

The Andropov proposal "is a step in the right direction and is to be welcomed if, as we hope, it is a signal that the Russians will now begin to negotiate seriously at Geneva," the Foreign Office said.

Mr. Andropov said that in agreeing to count warheads along with delivery vehicles "the account" had to be taken of the independent British and French nuclear forces.

The British Foreign Office said Mr. Andropov's "assertion that British and French nuclear weapons must be counted in the negotiations remains completely unacceptable to us and to our allies."

In Paris, the External Relations Ministry said France is "not a partner" in the Geneva talks, and it is "unacceptable for us that forces of a third party be taken into account."

But a French spokesman said it would "be useful to know the exact context" of Mr. Andropov's proposal.

Both Britain and France, supported by the United States, contend that their forces are independent and strategic in nature, compared with the medium-range missiles that are the subject of the Geneva talks.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, departing from a major policy speech Wednesday, said Mr. Andropov's statements "confirm our view that the Soviet leadership has not yet spoken its final word on the American proposal for an interim agreement."

A Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We note with satisfaction there is some movement in the Soviet position."

Joseph Luns, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris, is to replace Owen Harries, a university professor.

Nations may not be pacifist as a whole, they add, because of the potential need to defend citizens from unjust attack.

Both views are described as stemming from the conviction that violence should be avoided, the bishops say.



Cardinal Joseph L. Bernardin, right, led discussions at a conference of U.S. Roman Catholic bishops in Chicago.

Europeans Cautious On Soviet Missile Offer

The Associated Press

LONDON — West European governments responded cautiously Wednesday to the new Soviet proposal on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by numbers of warheads as well as missiles.

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White House Denounces Vote on CIA Assails Panel's Limits On Role in Nicaragua

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the first major congressional decision on how to reduce President Ronald Reagan's military budget, the House Armed Services Committee has voted to freeze the size of the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps at present levels rather than add 37,300 troops that Mr. Reagan has requested.

The committee, historically supportive of Pentagon requests, decided Tuesday in closed session to hold down manpower rather than eliminate expensive weapons in keeping 1984 military spending within limits set in the congressional budget process.

The committee, historically sup-

portive of Pentagon requests,

On Wednesday, Larry M.

Speakes, the White House dep-

uty press secretary, said the vote "im-

poses rigid restrictions and limita-

tion on the United States and any

friendly country which might

choose to accept the assistance."

He said the legislation appears

"to acquiesce in the ongoing use of

Nicaraguan territory as a sanctuary

for insurgents."

On Tuesday night, President Ronald Reagan defended U.S. efforts in Central America as "perfectly proper" and vowed to "keep right on fighting." He said that if the committee members "want to be irresponsible, that's their business."

Lyndon K. Allin, a White House spokesman, said later that the president's reference to "fighting" meant "the legislative area."

Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts, the committee chairman and a sponsor of the bill, said the committee voted as it did because it felt that "what we were doing in that area was counterproductive."

The bill still faces a long fight in

Congress. It must now go to the

House Foreign Affairs Committee,

then to the full House, to the Sen-

ate, and ultimately to Mr. Reagan

for his signature.

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came together on the Budget Com-

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Police Said to Attack Polish Church Group

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Secret police broke through the back door of a Roman Catholic convent late Tuesday and beat up workers for a church group helping the families of jailed activists of the Solidarity union church sources and others said Wednesday.

The attack, reportedly carried out by 15 to 20 men in leather jackets and street clothing, came as the surrounding old town of Warsaw was filled with hundreds of uniformed police officers deployed for a special Mass that evolved into a spontaneous demonstration by an estimated 8,000 people.

At least six members of the Cardinal's Aid Committee were injured from beatings with chair legs and the handle of a shovel, witnesses said. Those hurt included four men who were later driven out of town and released in a nearby forest.

The raid was reported at a complex time in the relationships between the Communist authorities and the Roman Catholic hierarchy, as the scheduled visit in June of Pope John Paul II approaches.

Although the church hierarchy and the government have been working closely on the papal visit, there has been tension in recent days because, among other things, last Sunday morning's Masses became staging grounds for demonstrations called by the Solidarity underground in which tens of thousands of people clashed with the police in a number of cities.

The break-in at the Convent of the Franciscan Sisters, which is attached to St. Martin's Church in the old town, came at about 7:30 P.M. Tuesday, the sources said. At the time, the area was saturated with police, primarily helmeted riot-troops, toward the end of a Mass being celebrated in honor of the democratic Polish constitution of 1971.

The crowd included leather-jacketed undercover police who frequently grabbed young people and

dragged them out to the uniformed forces, who then took them off.

A few minutes earlier, a foreign journalist and his translator, looking for an escape route from old town in case the police charged, apparently chanced on the men breaking into convent.

Next to St. Martin's Church, they entered a passageway that, like many in the reconstructed buildings of the old town, goes through to the next street. As they emerged, they encountered a group of men climbing over a wall, the journalist recalled.

"Get them," shouted one of the men, but the two escaped. The intruders broke through the back door of the nunnery, church sources said, and went down a passage way to the offices of the aid committee.

The nuns tried to defend against them, but they were pushed aside, a witness said. As the men broke into the aid office, they threw furniture about and hit the lay workers with chairs and the shovel handle.

One of the men carried a small two-way radio of the kind routinely issued to the police here but not available to the general public, several witnesses said.

"Of course they were the police," one of the witnesses said. "There were hundreds of uniformed police all around here and they took these four men out with them right through the police and drove them away."

There was no formal reaction Wednesday from the church, although a spokesman at the episcopal press office said church officials were aware of an incident and were making inquiries.

One church source said a report was being sent to the church hierarchy, which is meeting in Czestochowa, and that a formal protest is likely.

The aid committee group distributes packages of food and clothing sent from abroad, as well as money donated here to jailed Solidarity activists and their families.

The committee had been particularly active during the year of widespread internments after martial law was declared in December 1981.

The motivation for the attack was unclear, although the authorities have long been annoyed at the committee, whose volunteers staff includes large numbers of artists, intellectuals and writers who have refused loyalty to the regime.

One line of speculation, as the news of the raid quickly spread through the capital Wednesday, was that it could have been carried out by a faction within the government and the security forces who want to see the pope's visit canceled.

Man Run Over by Car Dies in Strasbourg

United Press International

PARIS — An 80-year-old man run over by a car during a peaceful student demonstration in Strasbourg has died in a hospital there, the police said Wednesday.

Szymon Goldmann, a dental surgeon, died Tuesday night while being treated for severe fractures to several parts of his body. Mr. Goldmann was run over while walking through a gathering of about 200 dental students protesting proposed education reforms.

U.S. and Dublin End Dispute on Embassy's Tax

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — U.S. Embassy officials in Dublin agreed Wednesday to pay Ireland's capital about 126,000 Irish pounds (\$161,300) to settle a 35-year-old property tax dispute.

The tangle, which Ambassador Peter Dailey vowed to resolve when he took office last year, began in 1948 when U.S. officials at the embassy, situated in Dublin's Ballsbridge area, disputed the city's assessment and refused to pay the full tax.

"We now feel there has been an equitable resolution of the problem, which clears the slate," said an embassy spokesman.

The men tried to defend against them, but they were pushed aside, a witness said. As the men broke into the aid office, they threw furniture about and hit the lay workers with chairs and the shovel handle.

One of the men carried a small two-way radio of the kind routinely issued to the police here but not available to the general public, several witnesses said.

"Of course they were the police," one of the witnesses said. "There were hundreds of uniformed police all around here and they took these four men out with them right through the police and drove them away."

There was no formal reaction Wednesday from the church, although a spokesman at the episcopal press office said church officials were aware of an incident and were making inquiries.

One church source said a report was being sent to the church hierarchy, which is meeting in Czestochowa, and that a formal protest is likely.

The aid committee group distributes packages of food and clothing sent from abroad, as well as money donated here to jailed Solidarity activists and their families.

The committee had been particularly active during the year of widespread internments after martial law was declared in December 1981.

The motivation for the attack was unclear, although the authorities have long been annoyed at the committee, whose volunteers staff includes large numbers of artists, intellectuals and writers who have refused loyalty to the regime.

One line of speculation, as the news of the raid quickly spread through the capital Wednesday, was that it could have been carried out by a faction within the government and the security forces who want to see the pope's visit canceled.

Barney Clark's Widow Joins War on Smoking

By Cristine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dr. Barney B. Clark probably would still be alive with his artificial heart if he had not smoked for 25 years, according to his widow.

"I feel that his lungs, more than any other thing, had to do with his ultimate death," Una Loy Clark said in an interview. "I think his doctors would agree with me."

In the weeks before his death March 23 at the University of Utah Medical Center in Salt Lake City, Mrs. Clark said: "He said many things. He said 'I wish I hadn't smoked.'"

Dr. Clark, a retired dentist from the Salt Lake area, died at 62, 112 days after he became the first human recipient of a permanent artificial heart. The heart was still working, but his lungs and other deteriorated organs had given out.

Weeks before his death, Mrs.

Clark said, her husband "mentioned that he didn't think his lungs would ever allow him to leave the hospital. He told me, 'I need to be or a respirator.'"

"I said, 'Honey, let's just hope that things will work out,'" she added. "But I had the same fear. I was beginning to doubt very seriously at that point."

Mrs. Clark and her husband put the blame for his lung problems on a quarter-century of smoking a pack of cigarettes a day, a habit that he acquired while serving as an Air Corps bombardier in World War II. Dr. Clark stopped smoking 12 years before his death.

As a new recruit in the war on smoking, Mrs. Clark is scheduled to testify Thursday, on behalf of the American Lung Association, on an anti-smoking education bill before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. The bill

would require, among other things, disclosure to the government of chemical additives in cigarettes.

She has chosen the role, she said, to encourage young people not to start smoking. Mrs. Clark said her husband gave up smoking because of health concerns. "He said it was the hardest thing he ever had to do," she said.

Although researchers have found that the body can often repair the damage of cigarette smoking after the smoker quits, it was apparently too late in Dr. Clark's case. He developed severe bronchitis and never really felt well, retiring at 56, Mrs. Clark said.

"I regret his suffering," Mrs. Clark said, "but I still think he did the right thing." She said he "made his mind up when he went into this to see it through" and never considered asking that the artificial heart be turned off.

Dr. Clark, if he had survived, would have been tethered for the rest of his life to the machinery

driving his heart. But Mrs. Clark said, "We didn't mind that he was sick, for some time and we hadn't been able to move about much."

The high point after the operation came when Dr. Clark was transferred out of intensive care to a private room with a view of the snow-capped mountains. Mrs. Clark said, "One of the most disappointing moments came a few days later, when he was sent back because of lung problems requiring a respirator."

Cambodian Visits Russia

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Cambodia's defense minister, Bu Thong, arrived in Moscow on Wednesday for an official visit at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart, Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, Tass said.

Officials Reject Criticism on Assam

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, stung by allegations that it callously ignored urgent police warnings of a pending series of massacres in the far northeastern state of Assam in February, bitterly accused its critics Wednesday of "unpatriotic and seditious" behavior.

The opposition in Parliament has accused Mrs. Gandhi of political expediency in her decision to proceed with a state election that prompted violence in which 3,600 people died. The accusations have been spurred by press disclosures that police in Assam weeks before the communal clashes began, warned repeatedly of massacres.

The Assam massacres occurred in a burst of accumulated rage that had grown during a three-year campaign by indigenous Hindu Assamese to strike from the electoral

rolls nearly four million immigrants, most of them Moslems from Bangladesh, and expel nearly a million of them to surrounding Indian states.

In the worst communal violence that accompanied partition of British India in 1947, scores of villages in Assam were wiped out and more than 300,000 people were left homeless.

Home Minister Prakash C. Sethi acknowledged Wednesday the existence of the police cables warning of disaster in Assam, but called the press' interpretation of them "pervasive" and said opposition attempts to blame the government for the Assam tragedy disregarded "national interest."

C. M. Stephen, former transport and shipping minister and a general secretary of the ruling Congress-I Party, called the disclosures "unpatriotic and seditious" and said the opposition had maliciously maligned the government.

By all accounts from Assam, no police action was taken before a mob of Assamese wielding bows and arrows and machetes — and swelling along the way to 12,000 — set out to Nellie at 5 A.M. Feb. 18. The massacre began at 8 A.M. It continued for at least four hours.

The controversy was sparked by disclosures by Arun Shourie, a reporter who published in the India Today magazine what were purported to be government cables that warned of the massacres weeks before they occurred.

A police "situation communication" Jan. 16 cited by the magazine warned that a linkup between fundamentalists, Hindus and students could lead to a "communal confrontation ... just prior to or immediately after the election." Most of the massacres occurred around the voting days, which ended Feb. 21.

The magazine reproduced another dispatch sent 23 days before the slaughter that left 1,383 dead around the town of Nellie.

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China Hints It Will Buy French Reactor

United Press International

BEIJING — Premier Zhao Ziyang indicated Wednesday that visiting President François Mitterrand of France would secure an accord on a multibillion-dollar nuclear reactor sale, the biggest single trade agreement signed with China.

Mr. Zhao, speaking before the first of two rounds of talks with Mr. Mitterrand, said that he was optimistic about the reactor sale.

But he held out little hope for another item: that France had hoped to sell to China — the Mirage-2000 fighter aircraft.

"I've been told that they are quite expensive," Mr. Zhao said.

"Perhaps China will not be able to buy them."

The nuclear reactor sale is for a nuclear power plant in southern China's Guangdong Province. Estimated to be worth at least \$2 billion, it would be the largest single trade agreement signed with China.

There is a strong chance we will be able to reach an agreement," Mr. Zhao said when asked about the reactors.

The French company Framatome would sell the reactors, which are designed by the American company Westinghouse. Framatome received permission to sell the Westinghouse reactor to China in

1978, but Beijing's financial constraints had stalled a deal until now.

Westinghouse and other companies were barred from bidding because of U.S. regulations prohibiting the sale of nuclear equipment to nations refusing to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Western businessmen said that it appeared almost certain that France would be awarded the reactor deal, but that it would have to compete with Britain for about \$3 billion in contracts to outfit the rest of the Guangdong plant.

The power station is to supply energy to southern China and Hong Kong by the late 1980s.

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SAVING MONEY FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Success in operating banks and building societies depends on attracting and keeping enough customers who wish to save; to serve the customers who wish to borrow. But there's a problem. As the number of customers grows, so does the cost of administering the accounts. Thus, banks and building societies have been among the first to invest in office automation.

One of the pioneers in financial office automation in Britain is the world's largest building society, The Halifax. In 1979 it placed an order for Philips PTS 6000 Financial Terminal

Systems to automate some 600 offices. This included a network of some 2500 front-office cashier workstations, 580 back-office systems and 625 branch controllers.

Pleased with 'Phase One', The Halifax has now invested a further £3 million with Philips, bringing the total to some £18 million.

The Halifax selected Philips, firstly, because the PTS 6000 was purpose-designed for financial institutions. There was no need to compromise, and each system could be matched to each office. Philips commitment to

full support was another decisive factor. A typical front-office workstation centres on a simple terminal reducing the operations needed to complete a transaction from six down to just one. Customers can now be served much more quickly - at much less cost. This unit is supported by single line display screens and everything needed to automate customer transactions and keep the accounts up-to-date.</p

Does Shuttling Help?

Henry Kissinger's Middle Eastern shuttle diplomacy in the mid-1970s provided a precedent that may yet prove to have been unfortunate. In itself it was a success, producing an agreement that otherwise would not have been had. It also helped inspire President Jimmy Carter to summon Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat to Camp David and personally to conduct a new set of negotiations between Israel and Egypt. That effort also ended in success — albeit a limited one.

Now Secretary of State George Shultz is in the Middle East, attempting to get from Beirut and Jerusalem terms for a withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. He says he will stay in the region as long as is necessary to do the job.

The shock of these high-level American interventions into the diplomacy of the Middle East has thus far had constructive effect by pushing people off fixed positions and obtaining from them — sometimes all but extorting — compromises that otherwise might never have been volunteered. Nonetheless it can be asked if this really is how American presidents and secretaries of state should be spending their time.

The lure of the role is obvious. The apparent need, in cases like Lebanon today, can seem urgent — when deadlock exists and the United States wants badly to see an agreement. Yet there are serious risks. Agreement may not be found, however intense the U.S. pressure. Worse, a purely nominal agreement may be announced which rapidly is shown to be empty of se-

rious content. In either case, the United States loses credit, and its influence is diminished. There are costs too, even when the venture succeeds.

The highest-ranking American officials have a calling which is not always consistent with the demanding task of serving as an intermediary between other governments. Mr. Carter thought Camp David a personal success, but it can be argued that it actually diminished him in the end because it seemed that his main foreign policy accomplishment had been to arbitrate the claims of two other leaders.

The foreign relations and foreign policy of the United States today are not in such wonderful condition that Mr. Shultz can afford to neglect everything except Lebanon for an extended time — perhaps, his staff suggests, even for weeks.

And will he really prove more skillful than the admirable Ambassador Philip Habib, who has been at this job so much longer? Mr. Shultz brings a new weight to the effort, and he probably brings new levels of compromise in the form of new threats and carrots from Washington. But those could equally have been supplied to Mr. Habib, and a short visit with sharp words from the secretary of state might have supplied the new shock.

Everyone must wish the secretary well in this enterprise. Shuttle diplomacy seems to us to have been worth doing once, twice, and perhaps again this time — but three times are enough.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Stain on Argentina

The Argentine military regime is not telling the whole truth about the primitive crimes that haunt an unprincipled nation. But the make-believe is over; which is something. Gone is the pretense that at least 6,000 people died in their own disappearance. In what could be the beginning of a reckoning, the junta admits its troops and police used "unjust methods" to cause innocent deaths in the anti-terrorist campaign of the 1970s.

Argentina's regard for itself and the world's regard for Argentina depend vitally on what happens next. The junta insists that actions against presumed subversives were "acts of service" in a state of siege. It thus implies that complaints may be heard only by military courts and not the civilian tribunals that civilian leaders demand.

How this is resolved matters, and not just to

Argentines. Spain, France and Italy protest that their nationals are among the missing. Israel wants an accounting of 1,000 Jews listed among the disappeared. This human rights scandal is a deeper stain than any left by the Falkland debacle.

Argentina has recovered maturely from the Falkland defeat. A chastened junta promises elections in October and is pledged to yield to a civilian president in January. What could poison this transition is a deal that leaves the armed forces unaccountable or even immune.

The domestic war was a tragedy, and there were real provocations for the "almost apocalyptic panic" that the military admits it felt. But tragedy requires catharsis. That will come when Argentina shows that the quality of its justice meets the claims of conscience and law.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Two Parties, and More

Does the U.S. Constitution give a few states the right to force the two-party system on the rest of the nation for presidential elections? Fortunately, it does not. The Supreme Court ruled last month that Republicans and Democrats could not manipulate state laws to squeeze out independent competitors. The decision gives the major parties timely warning for 1984 and beyond.

By the time John Anderson began his independent run for the White House in April 1980, it was already too late for him to get on the ballot in Ohio, a state long hostile to third parties and independent candidates. An Ohio law required independents to file their petitions by late March, months before the major party conventions.

Ohio sought to justify this rigged system by arguing that the need for "an informed electorate" requires giving voters more exposure

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

France's New Protesters

The events of recent weeks on the roads and streets of France have led the rightists in that country, in opposition for the first time in a generation, to speculate, with some glee, about an inverted repetition of "les événements" of May 1968. This time, indeed, it is unmistakably conservative elements — farmers, doctors, right-wing medical and law students — who are up in arms, and it is a left-wing government that is the target.

The next issue of the *Guinness Book of Records* ought to find space for at least a footnote on the fact that President Mitterrand's government is the first in recorded history to provoke travel agents onto the streets. The immediate explanation for this phenomenon is clear enough — the latest austerity measures

include a limit on foreign exchange for holidaymakers, which rather knocks the trade.

This year's protests by xenophobic farmers, intransigent doctors and self-absorbed students have lasted into May but have only one obvious feature in common — the protection of privilege, not a cause likely to bring out the mob's a la 1968.

— The *Guardian* (London).

The Rules in Italy

The prospect of elections in Italy is profoundly unexciting. Italian politics have their own self-governing rules: ministries may change but key offices change very little. The bits of Italy which work work superbly. The bits which do not work probably never will.

— The *Daily Telegraph* (London).

FROM OUR MAY 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Chinese Boycott Worsens

TOKYO — Full realization of the serious possibilities of the Chinese boycott, coming as it does at a period of great commercial depression, seems finally to have impressed itself on the Tokyo government. The government suggests the sending of a delegation to South China, where the Chinese merchants are known to be in close touch with the revolutionary elements that are assumedly fostering the boycott. That the boycott has already made serious inroads on business at all centers of export to China is now openly acknowledged. Nagasaki's export of marine products, one of its principal industries, is practically nothing. Several failures are reported.

1933: U.S. Farmers Set Strike

DES MOINES, Iowa — Determined to force a rise in commodity prices, 2,400 farmers, delegates to a meeting of the National Farmers Association, have voted a unanimous resolution to "stare America into recognition of farm problems." Representatives from 24 of the leading food-producing states cheered wildly when the resolution, calling for the inauguration of a general farm strike on May 13, was passed. "We mean business," the convention leaders declared. "This strike is going into effect as scheduled and will continue until food gets scarce. We'll starve the country into forcing Congress to give us the aid that the agricultural crisis requires."

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THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1983

Regan's View: What Is Needed for World Growth

WASHINGTON — While much can be said about the complex economic and financial issues of the day, it all really boils down to this: How do we — the United States and the other countries of the world — maximize the probability of strong and sustained worldwide economic growth? That is the crucial task before us all.

It is crucial for the United States. U.S. exports in 1980 accounted for 19 percent of total production of goods, compared to only 9 percent in 1970. During the same period, the number of export-related jobs rose by 75 percent, to more than five million. It is estimated that each \$1 billion in American agricultural exports supports 30,000 U.S. jobs. Our own economic recovery — which is now under way — is linked clearly to worldwide economic recovery. Neither can be sustained without the other.

The world economy in general, and the economies of the lesser-developed countries in particular, are moving through a difficult transitional period brought on by a combination of recession, plunging commodity prices, shifts in both price levels and demand for oil, and the ongoing shift from high and rising

inflation and interest rates to lower inflation and interest rates.

Within this economic environment, the heavily indebted nations are struggling to right their economies. The key to the debt problem is this: Debtor nations cannot pay off their debts unless they can earn foreign exchange through exports. And they cannot get their exporting programs on a sound foot-

ing without interim assistance.

This leads to another dimension of the issue: the link between trade and finance. The trade ministers of the industrialized countries must keep their own markets open so that their banks can be repaid. The linkage, of course, goes in the other direction as well.

Trade ministers cannot keep markets open unless sufficient financing is provided to cov-

er essential imports into, and exports out of, their countries.

This relationship would seem to be obvious and straightforward, so it may seem strange that so many governments have trouble coordinating their trade and finance bureaucracies and that in so many governments the two branches fail to work in concert. In many instances, trade policy and international finance policy are formulated in isolation. This split between trade and finance is a serious problem and one that we can ignore only at our own peril.

I have become so concerned about the problem that I have proposed a joint meeting of foreign trade and finance ministers to give us all an opportunity to discuss the current international economic situation. We will be

meeting in Paris on May 10 and 11. Surprisingly, this is the first meeting of its type.

Obviously, we will be discussing the need to resist protectionist pressures. We will be talking about the importance of stable economic policies. And we will also be talking about credit. There can be no economic recovery without trade and there can be no trade without credit. International banking credit must be provided in the proper amounts to facilitate trade. At the same time, in order to preserve the basic soundness of the international economic system, that credit must be provided in the proper manner.

It was fashionable some years ago to talk about a "locomotive theory," according to which the U.S. economy was the strong engine that would pull the rest of the world out of recession. I think the idea of a team of horses might be more appropriate. Our economy and those of our major trading partners are too closely intertwined to think that any one nation alone will bring about world recovery. American leadership and initiative is certainly important. But it will take the concerted effort of the community of nations to realize and sustain world growth.

On Hands,
Hidden
And Heavy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The "hidden hand presidency" is a term developed to describe the leadership of Dwight Eisenhower. But it also proves useful as a measure of the Reagan administration.

For Ronald Reagan, far from keeping a hand hidden, is a position-taking president. He often argues for the sake of argument. So as the experience of his speech on Central America shows, he cannot easily evade bipartisanship simply by a sudden switch in tone.

Professor Fred Greenstein of Princeton is the chief exponent of the "hidden hand" theory of the Eisenhower presidency. As he sees it, the Eisenhower approach encompasses several distinct features.

On sharply divided national issues, President Eisenhower held himself above the battle in a position of deliberate ambiguity. Friends and foes alike were maddened by his refusal to declare himself on such matters as school desegregation, McCarthyism and the application of deterrent strategy in Europe or Asia. But when the showdowns came, Eisenhower had overwhelming majorities for sending troops to Little Rock, for the closure of Joe McCarthy and for the defense of West Berlin and the Taiwan Strait.

In dealing with the Congress, Eisenhower worked behind the scenes with strategically placed leaders. He was in almost daily touch with Sam Rayburn of the House Democrats and Lyndon Johnson on the Senate side. But he never advertised it. He let the congressional leaders look like great patriots for backing his foreign policy.

In managing his own associates, Eisenhower let the blame for impossible measures fall on officials who were kept at arms' length. Associates who took the heat, like Secretary of State John Foster Dulles or Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, were perceived as autonomous figures working on their own agendas.

Certainly they were never wined into particular White House sides. Indeed, after Sherman Adams came a dropoff, the main sides, Bobby Cutler in foreign policy and Wilton Persons in domestic affairs, were largely unknown.

In each of these respects, the Reagan administration presents an opposite case. The president positions himself openly, and sometimes gratuitously, on the most divisive issues. He is out front on abortion, and gun control, and school prayer, and he takes harsh stands against the Soviet Union, China and countries that traffic with them.

Lightning rods, to be sure, exist in his administration. There is Interior Secretary James Watt, and there is Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. But they are seen as the true Reaganites, the figures in closest harmony with the president. Any doubts are settled by related infighting among the White House staff. Indeed, Edwin Meese, James Baker and William Clark are practically practical in managing his own associates.

Demoralization and disarray inevitably would result from a failure to implement the deployment decision, and the European allies would be much more likely to acquiesce to, rather than resist, Soviet pressure.

It is not, however, only differences over questions of nuclear doctrine may fail. In that event, the United States must be prepared to deploy the cruise and Pershing missiles, which U.S. allies believe would be used to counter a Warsaw Pact invasion without using nuclear weapons — unless the other side does first.

The early proposal by President Ronald Reagan for a "zero option" and his modified offer known as "zero plus," each generated early support in Europe. But it now appears that if the United States is going to maintain its credibility, particularly in the face of new offers from the Soviet Union, a fall-back position will be necessary. Presumably, such a proposal would involve an offer to limit what missiles NATO deploys in exchange for a substantial reduction in the missiles deployed by the Soviet Union.

Even with a more flexible American negotiating posture, however, the Geneva negotiations may fail. In that event, the United States must be prepared to deploy the cruise and Pershing missiles, which U.S. allies believe would be used to counter a Warsaw Pact invasion without using nuclear weapons — unless the other side does first.

Demoralization and disarray inevitably would result from a failure to implement the deployment decision, and in the absence of such an agreement it would only exacerbate the existing conventional disparities between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Furthermore, precipitous American troop withdrawal of America from Europe would be counterproductive on both counts: By taking away an incentive for Moscow to reduce its forces, it would make it almost impossible to reach an agreement in the talks on mutual and balanced force reductions taking place in Vienna, and in the absence of such an agreement it would only exacerbate the existing conventional disparities between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Another suggestion designed to bring about a substantial increase in European defense spending calls for



And if the Euromissile Talks Fail...

By Stephen J. Solarz

The writer, a New York Democrat, is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

likely to weaken than to strengthen the alliance.

Proponents of troop withdrawal misunderstand the fundamental strategic choice facing the alliance: to deal with the Warsaw Pact's conventional advantage over NATO either by increasing NATO's overall force levels or by working out an agreement with the Warsaw Pact in which each side reduces its forces to such a way as to stabilize the conventional balance at a lower level.

A unilateral withdrawal of Ameri-

can troops would be counterproductive on both counts: By taking away an incentive for Moscow to reduce its forces, it would make it almost impossible to reach an agreement in the talks on mutual and balanced force reductions taking place in Vienna, and in the absence of such an agreement it would only exacerbate the existing conventional disparities between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

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Another suggestion designed to bring about a substantial increase in European defense spending calls for

an increase in the use of conventional weapons so that we should raise the nuclear threshold.

Yet, we have an interest in establishing an effective firebreak between the use of conventional and nuclear weapons, and most Europeans, even if they do not want to abandon the nuclear deterrent, would agree that we should raise the nuclear threshold.

What we should be discussing is what David Owen, Britain's former foreign minister, calls "no early first use."

Currently, many of our battlefield nuclear weapons are deployed along the border of the Eastern bloc, and in the event of a Soviet breakthrough, we could be confronted with a decision to "use them or lose them." To avoid such a catastrophic choice, we should not only strengthen our conventional forces, thereby raising the nuclear threshold, but also redeploy our tactical nuclear weapons so they would not be in such positions prone to the first wave of advancing Soviet forces.

The *Washington Post*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Of Pudding and Pay

Regarding "Of Princes and Aussie Pudders" (IHT, May 2):

If one accepts that the royal tour cost \$100,000 per day and, further, believes that "what it cost to have Charles and Di in for a cup of tea with one of Melbourne's poor might have been better spent keeping 200 jobless employed for a year," a straight conclusion must be that \$300 a year is an Aussie wage! I believe that Mr. Morris's jaundiced view of the Australian attitude to the royal family is an misleading as that piece of mathematical logic. But what can one expect from a man who compares Yorkshire pudding with any

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Tilling Forecasts Its Earnings Will Jump by 113% This Year

LONDON (IHT) — Thomas Tilling, struggling against a takeover bid by BTR, forecast Wednesday that its 1983 pretax profit will surge 113 percent from last year's depressed level to a record £35 million (\$150 million).

"BTR is trying to get Tilling on the cheap," the company said in a letter to shareholders. The bid, which was opened last month and values Tilling at nearly £500 million, fails to reflect Tilling's recovery potential, the company argued.

Tilling also said a successful takeover would slash its shareholders' dividend income and that BTR's renowned sales growth, when stripped of gains from inflation and acquisitions, is slowing. BTR officials refused to comment immediately.

Tilling's empire includes building supplies, industrial equipment, insurance and publishing. BTR is a diversified maker of industrial supplies. The takeover bid is the largest ever made in Britain.

Ciba-Geigy Profits Rise for 1982

BASEL, Switzerland (AP) — Ciba-Geigy, Switzerland's largest chemical company, reported Wednesday that its profit was 9 percent larger in 1982 than a year earlier despite minimal sales gains.

The company said its net profit increased to 165 million Swiss francs (\$80 million) from 147 million francs in 1981. Sales grew by 200 million francs to 13.8 billion. Ciba-Geigy attributed the results to growth in pharmaceuticals and agrochemical sales and to restructuring begun in 1980.

Taiwan Denies TV Export Charge

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan denies a U.S. industry and labor group's charge that it is dumping color television sets in the United States, the Board of Foreign Trade said Wednesday.

A board official said the charge filed with the U.S. Commerce Department was "untrue and unfair."

He said the board would meet soon with all 22 Taiwanese TV manufacturers, including the U.S.-owned RCA Taiwan and the Dutch-owned Philips Taiwan, to discuss how to deal with the charge. Taiwan exported 510,000 color TV sets in 1982, up from 400,000 in 1981.

Monsanto to Get Control of Fisher

NEW YORK (NYT) — Monsanto has agreed to acquire the 33.5 percent of Fisher Controls International that it does not own from the British company General Electric PLC for \$178 million, pending approval of both companies' boards.

Fisher makes industrial control systems. It was formed in 1979 through a merger of Fisher Controls Company, a Monsanto subsidiary, and a related division of the British company. It reported revenues of \$588 million in 1982. Monsanto makes chemicals, agricultural products and electronics materials.

Jay Meltzer, an analyst for Goldman, Sachs, said Monsanto's decision to acquire complete control of the company was a "logical step because Fisher is a company they have been involved with and a great deal about." He added that he expected Fisher's products to have a "growing market."

OECD Borrowing Rose in April

PARIS (Reuters) — International borrowing by the 24 member nations of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development rose strongly from March to April but overall monthly international market borrowing fell, OECD said Wednesday.

April borrowing by members was \$8.76 billion, up from \$8.03 billion in March and \$6.39 billion in February. The largest OECD borrowers last month were Sweden, \$1.7 billion; Japan, \$1.2 billion; France and the United States, \$1.1 billion each; Canada, \$900 million; and Spain, \$500 million.

Company Notes

Philips has begun talks with financially troubled Zanussi at the request of the Italian government, a spokesman for the Dutch company said, adding that other companies, including France's Thomson-Brandt, were also involved.

Höchstene Finscier Gmbs of Switzerland reported holding company net profit fell to 34.5 million Swiss francs (about \$17.3 million) last year from 42.6 million because of the recession, low prices and exchange rate changes.

Notice of Redemption

Philip Morris International Capital N.V.

8 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of June 1, 1971, under which the above designated Debentures were issued, Citibank, N.A. (formerly First National City Bank), as Trustee, has selected for redemption through the operation of the Sinking Fund, on June 1, 1983 (the "redemption date") at 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "redemption price"), together with accrued interest to the redemption date, \$1,070,000 principal amount of said Debentures bearing the following distinctive numbers:

\$1000 COUPON DEBENTURES BEARING THE PREFIX LETTER M													
45	1961	3554	5556	6158	6513	7588	8423	9581	10284	112844	12289	13289	14289
49	1962	3556	5558	6159	6514	7589	8425	9582	10285	112854	12289	13289	14289
51	1963	3512	5567	6167	6515	7598	8426	9583	10286	112867	12289	13289	14289
55	1964	4188	5619	6154	6514	7587	8428	9585	10287	112871	12289	13289	14289
105	1987	4189	5659	6202	6556	7588	8429	9586	10288	112882	12289	13289	14289
171	1987	4189	5659	6202	6556	7588	8430	9587	10289	112892	12289	13289	14289
172	2511	4203	5659	6207	6560	7589	8447	9587	10290	112893	12289	13289	14289
173	2583	4300	5660	6208	6563	7593	8451	9587	10290	112894	12289	13289	14289
240	2584	4300	5660	6208	6563	7593	8452	9587	10290	112895	12289	13289	14289
250	2584	4300	5660	6210	6563	7593	8453	9587	10290	112896	12289	13289	14289
497	2606	4224	5646	6212	7004	7593	8450	9588	10290	112897	12289	13289	14289
498	2606	4224	5646	6213	7004	7593	8451	9588	10290	112898	12289	13289	14289
441	5906	4227	5648	6218	7005	7593	8457	9587	10290	112899	12289	13289	14289
501	2611	4251	5718	6226	7014	7595	8452	9587	10290	112900	12289	13289	14289
511	2621	4251	5718	6227	7015	7595	8454	9587	10290	112901	12289	13289	14289
521	2621	4251	5723	6242	7017	7594	8454	9587	10290	112902	12289	13289	14289
522	2621	4252	5725	6232	7017	7594	8455	9587	10290	112903	12289	13289	14289
551	2622	4252	5725	6232	7017	7594	8456	9587	10290	112904	12289	13289	14289
552	2622	4252	5724	6239	7034	7594	8457	9587	10290	112905	12289	13289	14289
554	2622	4252	5725	6239	7033	7595	8458	9587	10290	112906	12289	13289	14289
557	2623	4252	5725	6234	7034	7595	8459	9587	10290	112907	12289	13289	14289
740	2622	4252	5726	6236	7032	7593	8459	9587	10290	112908	12289	13289	14289
560	2623	4251	5726	6236	7032	7593	8460	9587	10290	112909	12289	13289	14289
561	2622	4253	5726	6237	7032	7593	8461	9587	10290	112910	12289	13289	14289
747	2624	4253	5728	6237	7063	7593	8462	9587	10290	112911	12289	13289	14289
748	2624	4254	5665	6238	7068	7595	8463	9587	10290	112912	12289	13289	14289
752	2708	4252	5682	6237	7074	7595	8465	9587	10290	112913	12289	13289	14289
753	2710	4257	5684	6218	7074	7594	8466	9587	10290	112914	12289	13289	14289
852	2715	4411	5980	6118	7074	7594	8467	9587	10290	112915	12289	13289	14289
985	2663	4219	5738	6209	7071	7595	8467	9587	10290	112916	12289	13289	14289
986	2663	4219	5738	6209	7071	7595	8468	9587	10290	112917	12289	13289	14289
987	2663	4219	5738	6209	7071	7595	8469	9587	10290	112918	12289	13289	14289
988	2663	4219	5738	6209	7071	7595	8470	9587	10290	112919	12289	13289	14289
989	2663	4219	5738	6209	7071	7595	8471	9587	10290	112920	12289	13289	14289
990	2663	4219	5738	6209	7071	7595	8472	9587	10290	112921	12289	13289	14289
991	2663	4219	5738	6209	7071	7595	8473	9587	10290	112922	12289	13289	14289
992	2663	4219	5738	6209	7071	7595	8474	9587	10290	112923	12289	13289	14289
993	2663	4219	5738	6209	7071	7595	8475	9587	10290	112924	12289	13289	14289
994	2663	4219	5738	6209	7071	7595	8476	9587	10290	112925	12289	13289	14289
995	2663	4219	5738	6209	7071	7595	8477	9587	102				

4/21/1983

U.S. Futures Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains					
WHEAT	1,000 bu. minimum delivery per bushel				
Apr	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	+200
May	3,270	3,280	3,270	3,270	+200
Jun	3,270	3,280	3,270	3,270	+200
Jul	3,270	3,280	3,270	3,270	+200
Aug	3,270	3,280	3,270	3,270	+200
Sep	3,270	3,280	3,270	3,270	+200
Oct	3,270	3,280	3,270	3,270	+200
Nov	3,270	3,280	3,270	3,270	+200
Dec	3,270	3,280	3,270	3,270	+200
Mar	3,270	3,280	3,270	3,270	+200
Apr	3,270	3,280	3,270	3,270	+200
Prev. sales 14,782					
Prev. day's open int 35,072, up 75.					
CORN					
5,000 bu. minimum delivery per bushel					
Apr	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	+100
May	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	+100
Jun	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	+100
Jul	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	+100
Aug	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	+100
Sep	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	+100
Oct	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	+100
Nov	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	+100
Dec	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	+100
Mar	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	+100
Apr	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	+100
Prev. sales 44,289					
Prev. day's open int 14,033, up 25.					
SOYBEANS					
5,000 bu. minimum delivery per bushel					
May	4,300	4,320	4,320	4,320	+100
Jun	4,300	4,320	4,320	4,320	+100
Jul	4,300	4,320	4,320	4,320	+100
Aug	4,300	4,320	4,320	4,320	+100
Sep	4,300	4,320	4,320	4,320	+100
Oct	4,300	4,320	4,320	4,320	+100
Nov	4,300	4,320	4,320	4,320	+100
Dec	4,300	4,320	4,320	4,320	+100
Mar	4,300	4,320	4,320	4,320	+100
Apr	4,300	4,320	4,320	4,320	+100
Prev. sales 14,782					
Prev. day's open int 10,193, up 25.					
SOYBEAN OIL					
100 bushels dollars per lb					
Jul	189.20	189.70	189.20	189.50	+200
Aug	189.20	189.70	189.20	189.50	+200
Sep	189.20	189.70	189.20	189.50	+200
Oct	189.20	189.70	189.20	189.50	+200
Nov	189.20	189.70	189.20	189.50	+200
Dec	189.20	189.70	189.20	189.50	+200
Mar	189.20	189.70	189.20	189.50	+200
Apr	189.20	189.70	189.20	189.50	+200
Prev. sales 14,782					
Prev. day's open int 44,433, up 52.					
ORANGE JUICE					
1000 lbs. cans per lb					
Jul	111.70	112.20	111.70	112.00	+100
Sep	111.70	112.20	111.70	112.00	+100
Oct	111.70	112.20	111.70	112.00	+100
Nov	111.70	112.20	111.70	112.00	+100
Dec	111.70	112.20	111.70	112.00	+100
Mar	111.70	112.20	111.70	112.00	+100
Apr	111.70	112.20	111.70	112.00	+100
Prev. sales 14,782					
Prev. day's open int 39,345, up 22.					
GATS					
100 bushels dollars per bushel					
May	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	+100
Jun	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	+100
Jul	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	+100
Aug	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	+100
Sep	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	+100
Oct	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	+100
Nov	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	+100
Dec	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	+100
Mar	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	+100
Apr	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	+100
Prev. sales 14,782					
Prev. day's open int 9,130, up 88.					
Livestock					
CATTLE					
4000 lbs. cans per lb					
Jun	4,150	4,150	4,150	4,150	+100
Jul	4,150	4,150	4,150	4,150	+100
Aug	4,150	4,150	4,150	4,150	+100
Sep	4,150	4,150	4,150	4,150	+100
Oct	4,150	4,150	4,150	4,150	+100
Nov	4,150	4,150	4,150	4,150	+100
Dec	4,150	4,150	4,150	4,150	+100
Mar	4,150	4,150	4,150	4,150	+100
Apr	4,150	4,150	4,150	4,150	+100
Prev. sales 14,782					
Prev. day's open int 37,377.					
FEEDER CATTLE					
4000 lbs. cans per lb					
Nov	4,670	4,670	4,670	4,670	+100
Dec	4,670	4,670	4,670	4,670	+100
Mar	4,670	4,670	4,670	4,670	+100
Apr	4,670	4,670	4,670	4,670	+100
Prev. sales 14,782					
Prev. day's open int 37,377.					
ALUMINUM					
3000 lbs. cans per lb					
Jul	4,480	4,480	4,480	4,480	+100
Sep	4,480	4,480	4,480	4,480	+100
Oct	4,480	4,480	4,480	4,480	+100
Nov	4,480	4,480	4,480	4,480	+100
Dec	4,480	4,480	4,480	4,480	+100
Mar	4,480	4,480	4,480	4,480	+100
Apr	4,480	4,480	4,480	4,480	+100
Prev. sales 14,782					
Prev. day's open int 22,872, up 707.					
PORK BELLY					
500 lbs. cans per lb					
Jul	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	+100
Aug	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	+100
Sep	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	+100
Oct	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	+100
Nov	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	+100
Dec	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	+100
Mar	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	+100
Apr	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	+100
Prev. sales 14,782					
Prev. day's open int 21,647, up 1,299.					
GOLD					
1000 Troy oz. troy oz. troy oz. troy oz.					
Jul	420.50	420.50	420.50	420.50	+100
Sep	420.50	420.50	420.50	420.50	+100
Oct	420.50	420.50	420.50	420.50	+100
Nov	420.50	420.50	420.50	420.50	+100
Dec	420.50				

Baldridge Describes Trade Dept. Plan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge has given the first details of the administration's plans for what he called a "lean and mean" cabinet-level Department of Trade.

The secretary, who helped work out the reorganization with the plan's principal White House champion, Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, said Tuesday that he hoped Congress would approve it by the end of this year. He conceded, however, that such quick action was far from certain.

In the past, the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, has stressed his concern that trade reorganization "could become a vehicle for a new agency with a highly protective mandate."

Mr. Baldridge said the new department would absorb "more or less intact" the office of the U.S. trade representative, with its staff of 131, and the economic and industry-related units of the Department of Commerce. That department would then be dissolved.

The secretary said the new department would consolidate and improve trade policies and help the nation deal with what he projected would be a \$60-billion trade deficit this year — a 30-percent increase from the deficit recorded in 1982.

Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has maintained what aides called a "deliberately neutral position" on the plan. His committee is split between William V. Roth Jr., Republican of

Delaware, a strong supporter of the reorganization, and John D. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, an equally fervent opponent.

Members of the House trade subcommittee are reported by sides to be mostly opposed to the idea.

Mr. Baldridge stressed that the administration would oppose any congressional efforts to force unrelated functions into the new department, such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which is the biggest single unit of the Commerce Department.

He would not speculate on what might happen to NOAA, or to other units such as the Economic Development Administration, which makes loans to small business, and the Minority Business Development Agency.

The administration recently announced plans to sell NOAA's remote-sensing land and weather satellites, and perhaps later its ocean observing systems, raising concerns in Congress about the prospect of selling off all of the U.S. Weather Service, or indeed all of NOAA.

"Never would the Weather Service be affected by this proposal," Mr. Baldridge insisted. "But he acknowledged that the future of NOAA and the other disparate agencies weighed in the trade-reorganization proposal."

NOAA has 14,500 of the 36,000 Commerce Department employees and its budget outlays of \$925 million represent 55 percent of total Commerce outlays. Its task include reporting the weather and urban



Malcolm Baldridge

air quality, warning of destructive natural events and providing special services for aviation, marine activity, agriculture and forestry.

As outlined by Mr. Baldridge, the new department, which would be called the Department of Trade or the Department of Trade and Industry, would include the Brock trade office; an office of trade administration to implement export and import control rules; an office of economic analysis incorporating the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Industrial Economics; the offices of Patents and Trademarks and of Telecommunications; and the National Bureau of Standards.

Who would head the department? Mr. Baldridge said that he would not "lift a finger" to get this job" and that Mr. Brock had been "an admirable leader in this area."

Before the March OPEC agreement, Iran had been offering discounts of about \$6 a barrel off its previous official price of \$31.20 a barrel. It is eager to retain customers because oil imports are vital to financing its 31-month war with Iraq.

Mr. Yamanka's disclosure was the first sign that Iran was reverting to discounts.

Oil and Gas Journal, a Tulsa, Oklahoma-based trade magazine, reported this week that Syria recently was granted a discount of \$3 a barrel under terms of a barter arrangement for 100,000 barrels a day of Iranian oil.

On Monday the country's five leading economic institutes said West Germany was experiencing a real upturn and not just a false start.

It said the rise in new orders, an early indicator of economic trends, was encouraging, particularly because it confirmed that there had been no collapse in demand after the expiration of a government investment bonus program at the end of 1982.

Industry feared that the scheme would make companies place orders ahead of schedule to qualify for the bonus, after which demand would drop off sharply.

On Monday, the Economics Ministry also reported that industrial production in March remained steady.

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SPORTS

Oilers Gain Finals; Islanders Win, 8-3

United Press International

CHICAGO — Wayne Gretzky scored one goal and added two assists and Jaroslav Pouzar had two first-period goals, enabling the Edmonton Oilers to defeat the Chicago Black Hawks, 6-3, here Tuesday.

NHL PLAYOFFS

night and complete a four-game sweep of the Campbell Conference final.

The triumph moved the Oilers into the Stanley Cup finals for the first time. They will play the winner of the Wales Conference final between the New York Islanders and Boston Bruins, New York leads that series, 3-1.

Edmonton built a 4-0 lead in the first period, with Gretzky opening the scoring with his 12th playoff goal after taking perfect pass from Glenn Anderson at the blue line and skating in to beat goalie Murray Bannerman at 2:46.

Pouzar made it 2-0 with his first career playoff goal on a power play 61 seconds later. Anderson followed with another power-play goal and Pouzar's second goal came at 16:49.

The Black Hawks scored at 17:12 when Darryl Suter took a Tom Lysiak pass and beat goalie Andy Moog from the slot.

In the second period, Jari Kurri, taking a pass from Gretzky, scored on a slapshot from the left circle.

Steve Larmer cut the lead at 4:51, but Dave Hunter's tally at 18:20 gave the Oilers a 6-2 edge. Curt Fraser scored on a power play at 11:23 of the third period to end the scoring.



Mike Bossy, celebrating his hat trick against Boston.

The game was over in the first period," said Chicago Coach Orval Lessor. "We were, so tense, we lost with 20 players. Right now, we're in the best stretch we've ever had both feet in the same place."

Said Gretzky, whose passing is one reason the Oilers seldom take bad shots: "You know you don't win with one player unless it's an

individual sport. Hockey is not. You win with 20 players or you lose with 20 players. Right now, we're in the best stretch we've ever had both feet in the same place."

In Uniondale, New York, Mike Bossy scored his fourth career playoff hat trick and Denis Potvin tallied twice to spark the Islanders to an 8-3 trouncing of Boston. Bos-

sy more than offset a two-goal, one assist performance by the Bruins' Mike Krushelnicki.

The series resumes Thursday night.

Bossy snapped a 2-2 tie at 4:05 of the second period and, at 2:53 of the third, ignited a five-goal Islander explosion — Duane Sutter, Bossy again, Potvin and Bob Nystrom scored within 5:59 to bring a chant of "We want Gretzky!" from the Nassau Coliseum crowd. The Bruins' Rick Middleton finally ended the barrage with a power-play goal at 12:41.

Following Bossy's tie breaker, the Bruins could no longer stick to their tight checking game. "Boston got behind and opened it up, taking chances to try to score and get closer," noted Islander goalie Billy Smith, who was spectacular in the first period but faced only two shots in the second. "We knocked a couple of pucks out of the air, got 2-on-1s and scored."

Bossy, relatively quiet in the early stages of the playoffs, began to click in Game 3 with a goal and three assists. The hat trick gave him 11 goals and 18 points in the playoffs.

"He got three beautiful goals," said the Islander coach, Al Arbour. "It's nice to see him get the rifle again."

Bossy extended his career playoff power-play goal record to 28. The right wing's second tally of the game also proved to be the game-winner, giving him three game-winning playoff goals this year and 12 in his career, equaling Clark Gillies' club record.

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but Dave Hunter's tally at 18:20 gave the Oilers a 6-2 edge. Curt Fraser scored on a power play at 11:23 of the third period to end the scoring.

Working in relief of Scott Sanderson, Grapenthin lost in his first

start.

Astros 7, Mets 4

In New York, Houston scored five runs in the second and went on to beat the Mets, 7-4. In their big inning, the Astros took advantage of two errors, and Omar Moreno lashed a two-out, two-run single. Joe Niekro took the victory. Craig Swan was the loser in New York's fourth consecutive defeat.

Phillies 13, Reds 7

In Philadelphia, Bo Diaz hit a three-run home run and Mike Schmidt drove in three runs with a double and a single in a nine-run third that carried the Phillies to a 13-7 victory over Cincinnati. Philadelphia sent 14 men to the plate against Frank Pastore (2-4) and Ben Hayes in the third, bunching eight hits and three walks for its biggest inning of the year.

Padres 4, Cardinals 3

In San Diego, Dave Dravecky scattered nine hits over seven innings and singled home the tie-breaking run in the second to lead the Padres to a 4-3 victory over St. Louis.

Giants 5, Cubs 4

In San Francisco, Tom O'Malley drove in two runs with a single and a sacrifice fly to lead Giants past Chicago, 5-4. The Cubs committed three errors — two by third baseman Ron Cey — which led to three unearned runs.

Dodgers 5, Pirates 4

In Los Angeles, Ken Landrum opened the fifth with a homer to lead the Dodgers to a 5-4 decision over Pittsburgh. Landrum's third home run of the season came off reliever Lee Tunnell and increased the Los Angeles lead to 5-1. Alejandro Pena, making only his second major-league start, went five innings to gain his fourth victory in

five decisions. Jim Bibby, in his first start since 1981, took the loss.

Rangers 7, Blue Jays 2

In the American League, in Toronto, Larry Parrish drove in three runs with a two-run home and a double and Jim Sundberg added a two-run home run to pace Texas past the Blue Jays, 7-2. Jon Matlack (2-1) pitched 6 2/3 scoreless innings to get credit for the victory with Dave Jokib finishing up for his third save.

Orioles 4, Angels 2

In Baltimore, Cal Ripken hit a two-run eighth-inning homer that carried the Orioles to a 4-2 victory over California. With the score tied, 2-2, Dan Ford walked to open

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In Boston, Dwight Evans' three-run home backed the combined six-hit pitching of Dennis Eckersley and Bob Stanley as the Red Sox downed Oakland, 3-1. With one out in the third, Glenn Hoffman and Jerry Remy singled before Evans lined his fourth home run of the year — and third against the Red Sox — off Bill Kueger (2-3). Eckersley (3-1) allowed five hits and struck out four over eight innings, with Stanley pitching the ninth for his seventh save.

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ART BUCHWALD

Adolf Writes Again

WASHINGTON — I'm not saying I have enough evidence yet to back it up, but just suppose Adolf Hitler were still alive and living in a nursing home in East Germany.

He is visited by his literary agent.

"Adolf, we need more diaries."

"I wrote 60 for you already. How many can I produce?"

"I can sell as many as you can write. There seems to be an insatiable appetite for them in the West."

"My arm hurts. Why can't I dictate them to a secretary and have them typed up?"

"Because they have to be in your own handwriting. The publishers at Stern are not fools. Here's a brand new black book with your seal on it. Start writing."

"What should I write?"

"Write something nice about Winston Churchill."

"Who is Winston Churchill?"

"He was the prime minister of Great Britain during World War II."

"I don't remember him. Was he the fellow with the umbrella?"

"No, that was Neville Chamberlain. Churchill was the chubby one with the cigar. You hated him."

"Why should I write something nice about him if I hated him?"

"Because we're using the diaries to change your image. We want the world to think you were really a nice person."

"Who says I wasn't a nice person?"

"There are a lot of people who didn't know the real you. Historians have been painting you as a maniac."

"Have them shot."

"Look, Adolf, I don't have much time. Here's an old pen, just like the one you used in 1944. Think of something nice to say about Churchill."

"What about this? Churchill is up to his old tricks again, chasing women. I can't have people like this in the party."

"No, Adolf. I don't think the historians will buy that. Why don't you say you admired Churchill as a war leader, and you have to give him credit, and for the way he handled Roosevelt."

"Who's Roosevelt?"

"He was president of the United States."

"Was he a Jew?"

"No, he wasn't."

"I never liked Jews."

"The world knows that, Adolf. But don't put it in your diary. It will only add to the bad things they've been saying about you. In order for these diaries to really sell, we've got to show a different Adolf Hitler from the one the public knows. We want history to think of Hitler as a person who loved his dog and his mistress, and had contempt for the Nazis who surrounded him. Now let's see you write something in the notebook."

"I'm tired. I want to take a nap."

"You can sleep later, Adolf. I need these notebooks. We're talking about millions of German marks — West German marks. You and Eva will never have to worry about your old age again. If you don't want to write about Churchill, write something about Hermann Göring."

"I haven't seen Hermann in years. How is the fat slab?"

"He's dead. He committed suicide at Nuremberg."

"It serves him right. He didn't know beans about running a Luftwaffe."

"Write that. The historians will be fascinated as to what you really thought of Göring."

"I don't want to write about Göring. He was such a dumbknot."

"Then write about Eva. It wouldn't hurt to get a little sex in the diaries."

"What's sex?"

"Oh for heaven's sakes, Adolf. I don't care what you write. Just fill up the pages with gibberish. Those idiots at Stern don't care what it is as long as it's in your own handwriting."

"Ach, it's a waste of time. If you're such a hotshot agent how come I haven't been invited on the Phil Donahue show?"

"He wants you badly, Adolf. But after all the Klaus Barbie publicity, the CIA is still arguing whether or not to slip you a visa."

"Have them shot."

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Robert Duvall

Viewed as a Fine Character Actor, He Is Now Branching Out Into Directing

By Leslie Bennetts
New York Times

NEW YORK — He has been called "the American Olivier," but although he has appeared in 33 films in the last 20 years — some of them major hits — and has acted on Broadway as well, he can still walk down the street without being recognized.

He has played roles ranging from a retarded recluse in a small Southern town (in "To Kill a Mockingbird") to a ruthless television network head ("Network"), from the detective brother of a corrupt priest ("True Confessions") to a Mafia consigliere ("The Godfather") to a U.S. Air Force colonel who relishes the smell of napalm and goes surfing in incinerating Vietnamese villages ("Apocalypse Now"). And yet despite his astonishing range and two decades of critical acclaim, he is still viewed more as a fine character actor in supporting roles than as a major star around whom a movie can be built.

But at the age of 52, Robert Duvall has reached what he calls a kind of halfway point in his own career — and while he is not dissatisfied with what he has done so far, he intends to operate differently in the future, steering his own course rather than contenting himself with whatever jobs happen his way.

He is in a good position to do so at the moment. As the star of "Tender Mercies," his latest film, Duvall has won high praise for his portrayal of Mac Sledge, a has-been country-and-western singer defeated by alcohol and a poisonous marriage who achieves a kind of redemption through the tender mercies of a new wife and stepson.

And this month "Angelo My Love," a film about a young gypsy, which Duvall wrote and directed, premiered in New York. Duvall has been working on it for five years, since a day in 1977 when he was strolling past the corner of Columbus Avenue and

71st Street in Manhattan, and happened to overhear a pint-size child saying passionately to a young woman in her 20s, "Patriarch, if you don't love me no more, I'm going to move to Cincinnati."

Duvall stopped to talk to the boy, a 7-year-old gypsy named Angelo Evans, and found him so compelling that he decided to make a film about him. "His presence was so strange and magnetic, so different from any kid I'd ever seen," Duvall explains.

"I thought, 'This kid should be in a movie.' I figured there was something special there, and I really wanted to do it."

"Angelo" marked Duvall's second experience as a director; his first, "We're Not the Jet Set," released in 1977, was a documentary about a Nebraska family family.

After some initial apprehension, Duvall wrote the story for "Angelo" himself, encouraged to do so by Gail Youngs, who last year became his second wife. They met when Duvall starred on Broadway in "American Buffalo" with her brother, John Savage. Youngs, an actress and singer, served as associate producer of "Angelo."

The story line evolved gradually. "Piece by piece, I got something together, after doing a lot of research and traveling with gypsies," Duvall says. "I wasn't sure what I wanted to do, but I thought if I kept hanging around, maybe that would spark something off."

He himself provided "every cent" of the \$1 million needed to make the film, which is scheduled to be shown at the Cannes Film Festival. Instead of professional actors, Duvall used real gypsies, and Angelo's entire family play themselves in the movie. "I told them, 'I don't want anybody to 'act' in this movie,'" Duvall says. "When you go to a place like that and meet people, you get a flavor, a feeling, it gives you an inner enthusiasm and a confident base to start from."

His next project will be a film called "The Stone Boy," in which he plays the father of a boy who involuntarily kills his older brother in a hunting accident. For the future, however, Duvall is determined to exercise more control over his career.

"I think I have to help generate projects, which I've never done before, instead of just receive," he muses. "Certain things you



Robert Duvall. "Plan things out of your imagination."

sible and try to 'act' as little as you can."

Duvall's own career is a testimonial to that credo: he seems to make them happen. I kind of feel I'm at the halfway mark. I've had a nice career, and a varied number of parts, but I want to do even more things; I want to help develop certain projects."

Although he rarely reads, at the suggestion of a new agent Duvall recently read "Schindler's List." Thomas Keneally's book about a German industrialist who risked his life as well as his fortune to save more than a thousand Jews during World War II. Duvall is now inflamed with the desire to play Schindler in the film; ordinarily passive, he talks passionately about the possibilities of the role, his feeling for it, and what an incredible man Oscar Schindler must have been. "I must play this part," he says urgently.

He may also play the pope in a movie called "Saving Grace," which contains a part for Angelo Evans. Duvall is also interested in playing a Pentecostal preacher.

"If you don't daydream and kind of plan things out in your imagination, you never get there," he says. "So you have to start somewhere."

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PEOPLE

Biking to Everest Base

Two 28-year-old Americans became the first men to cycle to the base camp of Mount Everest, climbing a 24-year-round-the-world adventure. Nepal Ministry of Tourism officials said in Kathmandu, Brad Grossman of Longview, Texas, and Craig Mellef of Boulder, Colorado, reached the 16,000-foot (4,887-meter) high camp on May 1, two days ahead of schedule. They set out from Lukla, a hamlet below the foot of the world's highest mountain. The two Americans who used specially designed cycles called mountain bikes, had expected to complete the journey in nine days. During their brief stay at the camp the pair met with an 11-member American expedition to Everest that includes two corporate executives who hope to become the oldest men to climb the 29,029-foot (8,848-meter) peak. Grossman said that he and his friend had been cycling around the world for 2½ years before arriving in Nepal. They flew with their bikes from Kathmandu to Lukla, then rested for three days before cycling to Mount Everest.

John Updike, 55, has been honored as Pennsylvania's fourth Distinguished Artist. Updike, the winner of the 1982 Pulitzer Prize in fiction for "Rabbit Is Rich," was awarded a gold sculpture. Updike, who now lives in Massachusetts, is a native of Shillington in Berks County. "Pennsylvania to me is simply 'home,'" he said. "It is the place where I entered life and the area of Shillington and Reading provided all of my impressions of life until the age of 18. I've tried all my life to capture the essence of Pennsylvania." But Updike said it's becoming harder to be a Pennsylvanian in his imagination because he doesn't call the state home anymore, and said he may have only one more "Rabbit" novel in him.

Louisiana State University has received a \$125-million gift, said to be the largest ever made to an educational institution, from C.R. Pennington, an 83-year-old oil executive. Pennington said he wanted the money to be used to build the "country's biggest and best nutrition and preventive medicine center" near the university's campus at Baton Rouge. "The Louisiana soil and what is beneath it have been good to me," said Pennington, who was born and raised in the state and made his fortune in a 40-year career of wildcating for oil, natural gas and mineral deposits. He remains active as president and owner of Pennington Oil Co.

The three sons of John Wayne converged on Winterset, Iowa, their father's birthplace, for ceremonies at the Wayne museum. About 1,000 people gathered to watch Michael, Patrick and Ethan Wayne present to the birthplace an eyepatch the "Duke" wore in "True Grit" and a gun inscribed "John Wayne, May 26, 1907, Winterset, Iowa." Wayne's birthplace is a small frame house that has been converted into a museum. Wayne was born Marion Michael Morrison. The Morrisons moved to Glendale, California, in 1914.

Frank Serpico, the ex-cop whose expose of corruption helped reform the New York City police force and inspired a hit movie, must pay child support for his illegitimate son, the New York Court of Appeals' state's highest court, ruled. The court said it makes no difference under state law whether the child's mother told Serpico, as he claims, that she was "on the pill" the night the child was conceived in 1979. "The mother's alleged deceit has no

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Although he rarely reads, at the suggestion of a new agent Duvall recently read "Schindler's List." Thomas Keneally's book about a German industrialist who risked his life as well as his fortune to save more than a thousand Jews during World War II. Duvall is now inflamed with the desire to play Schindler in the film; ordinarily passive, he talks passionately about the possibilities of the role, his feeling for it, and what an incredible man Oscar Schindler must have been. "I must play this part," he says urgently.

He may also play the pope in a movie called "Saving Grace," which contains a part for Angelo Evans. Duvall is also interested in playing a Pentecostal preacher.

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